

Outwitting The British.

Americans Report Having Their
Own Way in Boundary
Matter.

Concessions All on One Side
and No Prospect of Any-
thing Else.

By Associated Press.

New York, July 1.—A Washington dispatch to an evening paper here says: "Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, it is the expectation of the authorities that the modus vivendi establishing a temporary boundary line between Alaska and Canada will be signed within the next few days."

"The conferences which have been held by Ambassador Choate with the British foreign office, while they have not resulted in an agreement, have yet shown the practicability of a settlement of the controversy, and confidence is expressed that the matter will end very shortly."

"The present discussion is confined to the location of the line on the Dalton trail, the United States being desirous of placing it just north of Kluckwan, while the British government is anxious that it should be fixed to the southward of that point."

"As Great Britain has given up her claim to a port on the Lynn canal the new proposition is a distinct gain for the United States. This government would be willing to make concessions to Great Britain on this point were it not for the fact that a large number of American miners are located in the territory desired by the British, and it is said it would be very embarrassing to both governments if Great Britain should gain control of the territory."

"For this reason the United States will not modify its proposals, but the expectation is that the British government will ultimately be willing to adopt the line proposed by Ambassador Choate."

COURT OF ARBITRATION.

Committee Provide in Their Scheme for
Revision of Decisions.

The Hague, July 1.—The drafting committee on the arbitration question adopted this afternoon the American amendment to the code of procedure relative to a revision of the sentence of the arbitration court in certain cases. The committee dealt on the second reading, with the motion of Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, to change the word "tribunal" to "court," which was adopted. The official title therefore is "permanent court of arbitration."

The committee have also passed the reading of the first four articles of Sir Julian Pauncefote's motion.

AN OLD FASHIONED KING.

Stands by the Constitution and Refuses to Interfere with Responsible Min-
istry.

Brussels, July 1.—The burgomasters of Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp and Liege were received in audience by King Leopold today. They informed his majesty that they could no longer be responsible for the maintenance of order if the ministry did not withdraw the election bill. The king replied that his possibilities of interference were limited by the constitution.

TRIAL HEATS AT HENLEY.

Contestants with the Argonauts as De-
cided by the Draw.

Henley, July 1.—In the draw for the first heats of the Grand Challenge Cup to-day the Argonauts were pitted against the Delft students.

In the Stewards' Cup, the Argonauts in the first heat will pull against Trinity College, Cambridge.

In the first heats of the Diamond Sculls, Wright of Toronto will compete against Howell (American), Trinity Hall, Cambridge; and Thompson of Toronto will race against Ash, of the Thames Rowing Club. Goldman of Toronto drew a bye.

A COUNCIL DISCIPLINED.

Irate Citizens Open Fire, Killing Three
and Wounding Nine.

Barcelona, July 1.—At the opening of the municipal council today, a crowd assembled outside the building fired on the council, killing three and wounding nine of them.

MARKET WOMEN RIOT.

Paris, July 1.—A telegram from Valencia reports that rioting broke out among the market women today, followed by serious disorders. Barricades were erected in the streets and the troops were called out and fired on the mob. Further details are not obtainable owing to the Spanish censorship.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

London, July 1.—At Hurst Park today the Ferry settling plate was won by the filly Hilaria; Sloan rode Alcohol and finished second; St. Benedict third. This event is of 103 sovereigns for three-year-olds, the winner to be sold by auction for 300 sovereigns.

FRASER RIVER.

Quesnelle, July 1.—The river has fallen a foot since last report. The weather is showery.

Lillooet, July 1.—The river is about at a standstill. The weather is warm.

"CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES."

In cases of dyspepsia, nervousness, catarrh, rheumatism, eruptions, etc., the circumstances may be altered by purifying and enriching the blood with hood's Sarsaparilla. Good appetite and good digestion, strong nerves and perfect health take the place of these diseases. Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine and the best that money can buy.

HOOD'S PILLS cure biliousness, sick headache.

The largest stock of Carpets in B.C. is to be seen at Weiler Bros., Victoria. Samples sent to any part of British Columbia. Write to us.

THE LANDING OF DREYFUS.
Success of Official Precautions to Make
Secret of Time and Place.

Brest, July 1.—Commander Coffiniere of the Sfax landed this afternoon and held a half hour conference with Admiral Berrara. To the representatives of the Associated Press the Admiral said to-night: "Until this afternoon I had no instructions respecting the Sfax, but now that Commander Coffiniere has landed I am able to give you a few details. First of all, Dreyfus has been in the best of health during the voyage and has had an excellent appetite. He was given an officer's cabin which was especially arranged for his convenience. This cabin has not been changed in any way, and to-morrow newspaper men will be allowed on board to see it. Dreyfus wore during the voyage a white linen suit, the usual attire of French officers in the colonial service."

"The Sfax received its modified orders in a sealed letter on touching at Cape Vincent. The orders, which were unknown even to myself, were to proceed to Quiberon, where she was instructed to arrive on the evening of July 30. The guardship Caenaria received orders on Thursday to meet the Sfax and left port the same evening. The Sfax was not due until Friday the guardship awaited her outside the little Port Alphonse. A heavy sea was running and the vessel's position was somewhat dangerous in view of the fact that she took on board no pilot and that a thick mist prevailed during the greater part of the time. The Sfax arrived on Friday and Dreyfus, as you know, was landed, though not without some difficulty. The Sfax left again at 3 o'clock in the morning, avoiding the sandspikes as she desired not to be signalled until her arrival at Brest."

The Sfax had several plates and her hull slightly damaged by the heavy bumping of the Caenaria against her sides when Dreyfus was transferred, the sea being very rough.

BLACKS BURN A VILLAGE.

The Union Question Among Negro Miners Leads to War in Illinois.

Carbondale, Ill., July 1.—Union City, a small town built and occupied by union miners near here, was burned at midnight after firing between the union and imported negro miners who were fired upon at Fredonia yesterday.

Seeking revenge for the killing of a woman and the wounding of twenty men in their party, the negroes raided Union City at midnight. They opened fire on the homes of the union men. The latter promptly replied. The battle lasted until the union miners were driven from their homes and took refuge in a clump of timber closer to the village.

The non-union men at once applied the torch and the village was destroyed. The negroes then advanced on the woods where the union miners were concealed and until daylight a fusillade was kept up between the factions. No lives have thus far been reported lost in the engagement.

TEXAS FLOOD SWEPT.

Many Lives Sacrificed in Most Disastrous Storm in Many Years.

Calvert, Tex., July 1.—The most disastrous storm for several years in this district occurred last night. The streams and river have overflowed their banks and much property was devastated by the floods. A number of lives were lost. So far only five bodies have been recovered, all negroes. A large number of houses in the lower part of the city are flooded. The railroad bridge at both ends of the town have been destroyed.

It is reported that the little and big Brasos rivers have met. It is impossible to get between the two rivers to ascertain the extent of the damage in the intervening country. The water is said to be from sixteen to twenty feet deep. The damage to property is incalculable. It is still raining.

SHOT HIS LITTLE DAUGHTER.

Syracuse Man Handling Revolver Did Not Know It Was Loaded.

Syracuse, July 1.—John Masters, of 416 Stewart avenue, accidentally shot his seven-year-old daughter in the abdomen with a 38-calibre revolver. He had intended to get some blank cartridges for the revolver and was examining it, not knowing it was loaded. The bullet striking the child about two inches above the navel. She will die. The father is crazy with grief.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S TROUBLE.

Colonial Ministry Will Not Be Pacified Unless French Make Liberal Concessions.

St. John's, Nfld., July 1.—The flagship of the French—Islyenrique—Commodore Hendriksen, arrived to-day. He comes to confer with the British commodore and the colonial authorities respecting the recent difficulty on the treaty coast.

The colonial ministry maintain a determined attitude and unless the French are prepared to make generous concessions, no agreement is likely to be reached.

VISITING SOLDIERS.

Burlington, Vt., July 1.—The regiment of artillery of Montreal, 300 strong, arrived in this city to-day and will remain until to-morrow afternoon. They paraded this morning and this afternoon the entire command was entertained at Fort Ethan Allen by the United States soldiers.

SATURDAY'S LEAGUE BALL.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 3; Brooklyn 2; At Chicago—Chicago, 10; New York, 9; At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 3; Washington, 1.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 2; Baltimore, 6; At Cleveland, first game—Cleveland, 10; Boston, 9; Second game (six innings)—Boston, 10; Louisville—Louisville, 10; Philadelphia, 4.

QUARTER MILLION BURNED.

New York, July 1.—A warehouse at the foot of Forty-second street, Brooklyn, owned by the Bush company, was badly damaged by fire today. There were 10,000 bales of cotton in the building and most of this was either burned or water soaked. Loss about \$250,000.

DROWNED IN ERIE CANAL.

Lockport, July 1.—Cornelius Hartington and Marit Maher were driving home from Gasport along the Erie canal this afternoon when their horse plunged into the water. Both were drowned, also the horse, before help arrived.

Three Star Martell can be obtained from all dealers.

Vancouver's Holiday.

(Continued from Page 1.)

WHEELING AT WELLINGTON.

List of Winners in a Good Day's Racing—Trespasser Pays Extreme Penalty.

Nanaimo, July 1.—The Dominion Day race meet at Wellington was run off to-day without any spills. The attendance was large but owing to the strong wind blowing no fast time was made.

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TITLE DAY IN LONDON.

Canadian Affairs Discussed by Public Men Round Banquet Table.

London, July 1.—The Dominion Day banquet was held this evening, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Canadian high commissioner, presiding. The guests included all the agents-general for the colonies, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Marquis of Lorne, Lieut-General Laurie and a number of Canadian residents of London.

Lieut-General A. G. Montgomery Moore, formerly commander of the British troops in Canada, replied to the toast "The Army." Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal in proposing "The Dominion of Canada," referred to the Atlantic service and said he had every confidence that better means of communication would soon be had. He expressed the hope that the Australian cable would soon be established and Canada for generations to firmly fixed to the Mother Country.

Lord Aberdeen in replying alluded to the late Lord Herschell and eulogized the work in Washington of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador to the United States. Recent statements, Lord Aberdeen said, had not given a fair view of Canada's position on the Alaskan question. Canada, he asserted, desired to secure access to the undeveloped domain without interfering with America. This was but reasonable and Canada for generations to firmly fixed to the Mother Country.

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The Colonist.

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HIS PROPER COURSE.

Mr. Semlin can hope to save only one thing out of the political situation, namely, his self-respect, and if he delays action much longer he cannot save that. He is unfortunately situated with a reckless demagogue on one hand and an intriguing demagogue on the other. He never had the loyal support of the two principal members of his cabinet and to-day his best friends are his political opponents.

He cannot be satisfied with present conditions. He must realize how the province is suffering because of the errors in policy and abuses in administration to which he has been committed by his self-seeking colleagues. If he mingles much with the people he must know something of the mischief that has been done. Indeed the rising murmur of popular discontent must by this time have penetrated to the utmost recesses of the Parliament Building.

Mr. Semlin must see that the political combination of which he is the nominal head is bound to go to pieces at a very early day. The country has withdrawn its confidence. The legislature is impatient for a change. Business interests demand that some relief shall be afforded.

Mr. Semlin can hardly fail to understand his position in the cabinet. Mr. Martin would precipitate a crisis at any time, if he could see his way clear to the premiership. Unless current report does him gross injustice there has never been an hour since he was sworn in Finance Minister that Mr. Cotton has not been scheming to bring about a new combination of which he will be the central figure. Each of these ministers have cherished the belief until very recently that Mr. Semlin's sole vocation in politics is to keep the chair of premier warm for him. Of the three Mr. Semlin is the only one with any reputation to lose, and he can save it by one line of action and one only. He ought immediately on the return of the Lieutenant-Governor from Atlin to advise him to call the house together and permit the representative of the people to find some solution of the unfortunate condition with which the province is confronted. Such a course will cut short his tenure of office for a few months, but he will hardly permit this consideration to influence him.

AN UNNEIGHBORLY NEIGHBOR.

We print a somewhat lengthy article from the Oregonian, in which a great deal of ingenuity is expended in misrepresenting Canada. It is a sample of the American way of recognizing the growing importance of the Dominion. The Oregonian goes to a great deal of trouble to revive some old memories of the war of secession, but it conveniently closes its eyes to the story told by the muster rolls of the army of the North. It may be true that a number of Southern refugees found a refuge in Canada, but for every one that did so at least one Canadian laid down his life in defence of the Union. Surely the Oregonian, in its retrospect, ought not to have forgotten this. Besides what law, human or divine, forbade Southerners to seek refuge in any foreign country?

The greater part of the Oregonian's long tirade is intended simply to lend force to the closing paragraph. In this it mentions four matters. First, the seal fisheries. Canada's claim in regard to these was held good by a court of arbitration. Second, the Atlantic fisheries. Canada's claim in regard to these was held good by a court of arbitration. Third, the export duty placed on saw logs by the Ontario government. This is alleged to be an unfriendly act because Americans bought timber lands for the express purpose of exporting the lumber. That so far from being a rea-

son why the law should not have been passed is the best possible reason for passing it. There is no question of good faith involved, for every one, alien or citizen, when buying property in a country buys it subject to the right of the legislature to pass laws respecting it. Fourth, the Alaskan boundary. The Oregonian says Canada has not a shred of foundation for her claim. Then, may we ask, why the United States commissioners refused to submit the question to arbitration? Perhaps the Oregonian, having worked off its bite, will undertake to show that Canada's claim has not a shred of foundation. We challenge it to the proof.

THE ATLIN MUDDLE.

The Times has an article on the Atlin muddle which reads in part as if the inspiration for it was wafted across James Bay. It takes the position that the miners really do not want hydraulic leases issued, and says this clause was put in the petition without their consent. This is a very serious reflection upon Mr. Helgesen, M.P.P., who signed the petition and presented it to the government. We are not willing to believe that he has been guilty of misrepresenting the wishes of those whose chosen delegate he is. There is another thing that looks strange in this connection. When the correspondents of the Colonist pointed out that there had been unreasonable delay in issuing hydraulic leases, it received a sort of semi-official intimation that it was misinformed, and that hydraulic leases were being freely issued. We have also had assurances from late arrivals from Atlin, who had nothing whatever to do with the petition to the government, that the feeling up there was that the lenses should be granted.

The Times finds itself forced to admit that very serious conditions have been brought about owing to the extension of the close season. We quote:

From all we are able to learn there seems to be no doubt that the extension of the close season is working hardship to the working miners of the district. Feeling on this point runs high amongst the miners, many of whom with characteristic recklessness have abandoned their claims, tents, tools and other property and gone on to Dawson, despairing of seeing the difficulties which have arisen in the Atlin adjusted in time to be of any service to them.

We submit that this is a terrible indictment. Can language be too strong to apply to a government that is responsible for such a state of things? What in the name of common sense is a government for if not to prevent such disaster as this from befalling any part of the province? There was never a simpler position in government than was presented by Atlin, yet it has been bungled to such a degree that the most thick and thin apologist of the ministry finds itself compelled to make such a confession as that just quoted.

The Times has no comfort to hold out to the miners and prospectors who find themselves compelled to pay a fee of \$25.00 and retain a lawyer in order to secure justice. It has, however, a threat for Mr. Rant. Our contemporary concludes with the hope that something will be done to show the miners that their interests are not neglected. They have already been scandalously neglected. Mr. Helgesen ought to have received a reply to his petition at once. The government knew some days ago that he was on the way with it. They knew from the Colonist what the petition contained. It was an urgent matter. The first steamer going North after the petition was laid before the government ought to carry the response to the waiting people of Atlin. No answer was given on Friday; none was given yesterday. None will be given to-day, and no one knows when one will be forthcoming. The Attorney-General was not present when the petition was presented. He had some sort of a private engagement which kept him away. His Highness has not yet intimated when he will be ready to take up the case of the miners. Possibly he will be ready this week; possibly not before next week; possibly next summer. We contend that a government fit to administer the affairs of this province would have decided on Friday what ought to be done and would have sent a special messenger with instructions to Atlin by the first steamer.

The Atlin muddle is enough of itself to cause the people of the province to rise up in condemnation of the men who are responsible for it. The only creditable feature of the case is that no newspaper has yet had the effrontery to attempt to excuse, much less justify, the gross misconduct of those in office.

A PROMISED SENSATION.

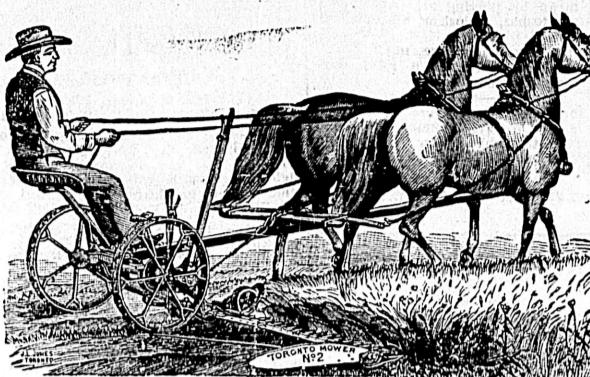
There is much talk in the United States just now over a book in course of preparation by two college professors, one representing Harvard and one Cambridge, dealing with experiments with Mrs. Piper, a medium whose home in New York state. Most people are aware that the Society for Psychical Research has been engaged for several years in examining into the claims of spiritualists, and it was in pursuance of this plan of investigation that the Cambridge professor came out to this country to join with his Harvard associate in the series of experiments now to be made public.

Dreyfus is home again. It is one of the peculiarities of the French mode of administering justice that the unfortunate officer is treated as a prisoner, although no one has even a shadow of doubt as to his innocence. Another illustration of the same thing is the fact that the order for a new trial does not disturb the original judgment. Substantially what the court says is that the original decision must stand, but it will not apply to Dreyfus. The court further says that the whole question turns upon the authorship of the bourse and there is no longer any reason to believe that Dreyfus wrote it, but undoubtedly proof that it was the work of Estherazy. According to British ideas of justice, this would be sufficient to free the accused, but that is not the French way. He must be tried over again.

These investigators claim to have eliminated every chance of deception, and they find themselves unable to account for the revelations made by Mrs. Piper, when in a condition of trance, on any other hypothesis except that she is controlled by the spirits of persons who once lived upon the earth. A few of the instances said to be explainable only on this theory have been made public, and if they are truthfully related seemed to establish it beyond all cavil. This condition must always be insisted upon in matters of this kind: The witnesses

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Mr. Sealove (at his seaside cottage)—My dear, tell our daughter to sing something less doleful.

Mrs. Sealove—That is not daughter, my love. That is the foghorn—Tit-Bits.

Slower—Young Dabbie is very queer, don't you know? Everything tell him goes in one ear and out the other.

Miss Sharp—I have noticed that he can get nothing through his head—Cleveland Leader.

The Sweet Young Thing—I don't see why people should always laugh at people in love.

The Savage Bachelor—It is human nature to laugh at others' infirmities and misfortunes.—Indianapolis Journal.

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Sick Headache and relief to all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Headache, Nervousness, Trembling, etc. Pain in the Spleen. White their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

HEAD

The very sudden death of Vincent A. Ryan, which occurred at Tacoma, on Thursday night, removed from Pacific Coast journalism one of its brightest minds and most kindly souls. Mr. Ryan was a strange compound of talents. He was one of the few who possess a fund of genuine wit. He could be very severe when necessity called for it. His powers of reasoning were excellent. Unfortunately his life was clouded by a misanthropy that was never offensive and harmed no one but himself.

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The Times



SEE OUR \$2.00 STIFF FEDORA HAT.
B. WILLIAMS & Co., 97 Johnson St.

YUKON MARINE INSURANCE

...Heisterman & Co.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Use Blue Ribbon Flavoring Extracts.

Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.

Hastie's Fair for bottom prices.

If you have beauty, I will take it.

If you have none, I will make it.

Savannah, Photo.

Best Lawn Mowers at Cheapside.

Bass' XXXX or draught at the Occidental.

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

Atlin Gold Nugget Cigars big and small, Meiss & Co.

McClary's famous steel ranges and stoves at Clarke & Pearson's.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Insist on getting Martel's Three Star Brand.

The only practical repair men in Victoria—Onions & Pinney, 42 and 44 Broad street. Sole agents for Hartford and Durham Tires.

Wright & Ditson's tennis rackets and balls just received at Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

You boil potatoes but you brew tea. To do so properly consult the directions on the packets of "HONDI."

Books that are great and new—"The Fowler," by Beatrice Harraden; "Siege of Chitral," by Robertson; "Bullen's "Cruise of the Cauchalot"; and "Round the World on a Wheel," by Fraser. For sale by the Victoria Book & Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's).

Don't wait until you are totally blind before having your eyes examined, but have them attended to while it is yet possible to effect a complete cure. Consult Professor Harzey, F. O. M. C. J. at Fawcett's drug store, 49 Government street, until July 15th.

Two By-Laws—At Monday evening's meeting of the city council Ald. Hayward will ask leave to introduce two by-laws, one to amend the fire protection by-law "by making it an offense to have smokestacks or pipes for conveying fire, smoke or hot air nearer than twelve inches to the faces of any timber in any building." The other is the by-law to be submitted to the ratepayers to give Mr. Henry Croft a lease of the James Bay mud flats in consideration of his reclaiming the flats and building a new bridge across the bay.

Fourth on the Sound—Tomorrow evening at 9 the steamer City of Nanaimo will sail from the C. P. N. Company's dock for Seattle, and from present indications she will carry every full complement of excursionists. The Nanaimo is one of the most comfortable boats to travel on in these waters and she has lots of accommodations. On her return trip she will leave Seattle at midnight on Tuesday, giving the excursionists a full day in the Sound city and enabling them to reach home in time for business on Wednesday. Berths will be on sale tomorrow.

Have you tried it? Our Ice Cream Soda. There is none better. F. W. Fawcett & Co., 49 Government street.

Owes a Town—Mr. Walker, of Walkerville, B. C., formerly of the American Porcupine mining district, arrived on the Flossie last evening direct from his Canadian home, says the Alaska Dispatch of Juneau. Mr. Walker has passed through a varied experience which would make a Monte Cristo come off his perch and claim no more that the world was his. Arriving in the Porcupine district last fall, Mr. Walker was modest in his ambitions, so he only took up a townsite, which covers about 160 acres, and laid out a city. Over this was to be proudly floated the American flag, but time and joint high commissions willed different, and now his city is a lively Canadian camp. Mr. Walker reports McKinley, Porcupine and Calhoun creeks as being very rich, and in fact he saw \$825 taken out of discovery claim on Porcupine in a single eight hour run. They are working two shifts of five men to a shift and are

rescued at the Gorge—Mr. Wm. Fernyhough, proprietor of the Victoria Gardens, last evening rescued another boating party at the Gorge, making the ninth person he has taken out of the water within the past six weeks. The last accident was the result of a piece of foolishness. Two or three of the party disembarked this side of the Gorge and left two—a man and a woman—in the boat eager for the excitement of the venture following. The Gorge is now rougher than ever in consequence of the water being confined by the bridge building material and when the boat attempted to pass through, it was upset. Mr. Fernyhough, always alert in such emergencies, was to the rescue in a minute and had both man and woman in his boat before any serious harm was done. It is due to him to say that at least several lives would have been lost were it not for his promptness and skillfulness in handling a boat.

An Oriental School—Few white people manifested any interest in the opening in Chinatown yesterday morning of the first Chinese public school in Canada. On the other hand, all Chinatown was deeply concerned in the matter and attended the opening performances in strong force. The exercises commenced at about 8 o'clock in the morning and continued for upwards of an hour. They partook of a religious character and were seemingly as meaningless to the average European as some of the curious fashions of Chinese dress. The school is situated in the third story of the Chinese Benevolent Society's building, on Fisgard street, and the entrance to it is up long winding stairway and through the joss house. The educational course that will be taught, though necessarily of a rudimentary nature now, will include just so many of the English studies as are considered of immediate commercial importance, but all others will be of the Chinese order.

WHEN THE DAY IS DONE.

Wealth is not his that has it, but his that enjoys it.—Franklin.

If men are so wicked with religion, what would they be without it?—Franklin.

Taste depends upon those finer emotions which make the organization of the soul.—Sir J. Reynolds.

There is the same difference between their tongues as between the hour and the minute hand; one goes ten times as fast and the other signifies ten times as much.—Sidney Smith.

I could better eat with one who did not respect the truth or the laws than a sloven and unrepresentable person. Moral qualities rule the world, but at short distance the senses are despotic.—Emerson.

Prepare yourself for the world, as the athletes used to do for their exercises; all your mind and your manners, to give them the necessary suppleness and flexibility; strength alone will not do.—Chesterfield.

Did You Notice?

Perfect Bicycles

carried the winner in every amateur event in the

Saturday Races?

G. C. Hinton & Co.

Government Street.

Patriotism

From Pulpits.

National Sunday to Be Observed at Centennial Methodist Church.

Order of Services in the Other City Churches for the Day.

Centennial Methodist church, which on Sunday last was prettily decked in flowers, has now been decorated with flags and bunting for National Sunday. The services will be in keeping with the day, Rev. W. H. Barrerough, the pastor, having chosen for the subject of his morning sermon "The Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow of Our Dominion," and for his evening sermon "Peace." During the evening service there will be solos by Mrs. A. A. Hember and Mr. Wheeler. At the Metropolitan church Rev. J. C. Speer will preach morning and evening. At the James Bay church Rev. R. Hughes will be the preacher, the subject of his evening sermon being "The Sabbath in Danger; a Call to Arms," and Rev. J. D. P. Knox will officiate at the Victoria West church. Sunday school and Bible class is held in connection with each church at 2:30.

Bishop Perrin will be the morning preacher at Christ Church cathedral, the evening preacher being Rev. Canon Beuland. There will be a flower service for children at 2:30, when the address will be delivered by Rev. A. J. Hall of Alert Bay. The order of the morning and evening services follow:

MATINS.

Voluntary—Daybreak..... W. Spinney

Te Deum..... Sir H. S. Oakley

Benedic..... Dr. Crotch

Canticle—Voluntary—Preacher, O. Barr

Organ—Volunteers from Battiste and Gullant

EVENSONG.

Voluntary—Song in the Night. W. Spinney

Psalm as set. Magnificat..... Cooke

Domine—Dumitri..... Russell

Hymns..... 365, 514, 297, 17 and 222

Voluntary—The Heavens are Telling..... Creation

MORNING.

Organ—The Cornelius Processional

March..... Mendelssohn

Hymns..... 178, 162 and 322

EVENING.

Organ—Pray for Us..... Piccinni

Hymns..... 270, 157, 280 and 271

Organ—Blessed is He That Cometh in the Name of the Lord..... Gould

CHORAL.

The services at St. Barnabas will be held at 10:30; choral, 11; choral evensong, 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher. Services will be held at St. Saviour's, Victoria West, St. James' Bay, and the other district churches at the usual hours.

"Reasoning with God" and "If not the Bible what then?" will be the subjects of the morning and evening sermons, respectively at Emmanuel Baptist church, the preaching being the pastor, Rev. J. G. Hastings, M.A. The preacher at Calvary church will be Rev. J. F. Vichert, M.A., who has chosen for his morning subject "The Indwelling Word" and for his evening subject "The Abundant Life." At both churches Sunday school and Bible class is held at 2:30.

Services will be held in the First Congregational church morning and evening, when Rev. F. Payne, the pastor, will preach. In the morning the subject will be "The Manliness of Jesus" in the evening "The Perfect Measurement."

"After the death of Mr. Marble, in 1894, she absented herself from social affairs for an unusually long period, and it was only when urged strenuously that she accepted the presidency of the Ladies' Tennis Club, an office which she filled with great tact and efficiency for two years, resigning it last spring on account of ill health.

"Mrs. Marble was essentially a home-loving woman, and when she came soon after her marriage to Charles Houghton Marble, to reside in Tacoma, she was often spoken of as the handsomest woman in the city. In matters of dress, entertaining and the arrangements of her home, she had most perfect taste, and the beautiful residence on North Tacoma avenue and Sixth street bears testimony in every detail to her artistic nature.

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"Mrs. Marble was essentially a home-loving woman, and when she arrived last week, after the heat of Chicago and the East, her first words were: 'Oh, how cool my house looks.' She was a social favorite, and had a wide circle of friends in Victoria, where she visited often. The rumored engagement to Mr. Robert H. Cassidy, of Victoria, is absolutely denied.

"You are wanted around the corner," exclaimed the citizen, confidently. The policeman laughed aloud.

"I know better," he replied. "When I am wanted, I can be found. Since I have been here, I don't know where to be found."

Here we see how important after all it is to understand something of the formal or scholastic logic, which it has become the fashion of modern science to sneer at.

Detroit Journal.

Everyone can play the piano without the trouble of learning, with the

Angelus

Orchestral

Piano

Attachment.

Must be heard to be appreciated.

FLETCHER BROS.

Music Warerooms

93 Govt St.

FOR SALE

First-Class Pack Train

A Hour Angles With

out Logarithms.

It was originally intended for the use of surveyors in Canada, but the results obtained from it are sufficiently accurate to be of great service to navigators in the latitudes mentioned, viz., 40 degrees to 60 degrees north, and 40 degrees to 60 degrees south.

Should the navigator prefer to determine his hour angle in the usual manner, Mr. Leech's table will prove invaluable as affording a ready check upon his work.

Copies of the table may be had at the bookstores, or at the office of the Colonial Printing & Publishing Company, Victoria.

For particulars apply to

JNO. NEWBIGGERING,

P. O. Drawer, 022, Victoria.

PRICE \$2.00.

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR..... \$1.05

THREE STAR FLOUR..... 1.10

OLIVILLE'S HUNGARIAN FLOUR..... 1.20

WOLFE'S WHEAT FLOUR..... 1.30

THREE CANS CORN..... 25c.

THREE CANS PEAS..... 25c.

THREE CANS BEANS..... 25c.

THREE CANS SARDINES..... 25c.

Tomatoes, 10c. can; Cotton's Bird Seed, 10c. pkg.; Borax, 20c. lb.; Household Ammonia, 15c. bot.; Sapolio, 10c. pkg.; Pot Metal, 5c. can; Posom Cereal Coffee, 25c. lb.; Fresh Roasted Coffee, 25c. lb.; Jap. Tea, Mix Candy, 20c. lb.

GENT'S SUITS,

\$12.00 UP TO \$17.00.

Made to order with great experience. Try us and see how neatly done.

Ladies' dresses made to order in latest fashion.

PRICE BROS., Frys

Glasses Adjusted.

Eyes Tested Free.

NOLTE

Glasses Adjusted.

Eyes Tested Free.

FUJI & CO., 159 Government St.

HARDRESS CLARKE

OLD POST OFFICE..... GOVERNMENT STREET

DOMINION DAY.

YOU MIGHT AS WELL BE NATTY.

OUR HAT SALE COMMENCES FRIDAY JUNE 23

MANY KINDS & ALL LOWLY PRICED

Children's Sailors, 25c., 40c. and 65c. Ladies' Sailors, 25c., 40c. and 65c. Trimmed Hats, Ladies' and Children's from 90c. to \$2.50. Sun Bonnets for Dressy Infants.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Valuable City Properties For Sale

Lot 1, 2, 3 and 4, part of Block 23, Spring Ridge, at the head of Pandora street. These lots are high, and command a very good

If you wish to enjoy a cup of really delicious tea try Blue Ribbon Ceylon.

MURDERER'S CUNNING

Exemplified in Story of Crime Covering From Iowa to Klondike.

Dubuque, Ia., June 19—Iowa's supreme court has handed down a decision in the famous Novak murder case, affirming the verdict of the lower court, which sentenced Novak to the penitentiary for life. Two of the judges dissented.

In the history of carefully-planned and skillfully-executed murders, none takes precedence of this crime, for which Frank A. Novak, would-be gentleman, sport, and generally "good fellow," goes to prison for the remaining days of his natural life. His life up to this point has been as fast and as venturesome as it will be slow and tedious and uninteresting for the rest of his days.

Novak was a business man in the little town of Walford, in Benton county, Iowa, up to two years ago. He seemed to be an unusually bright young man, and the world, especially the business world, appeared to be using him well. His store was crowded with customers, at the expense of the other merchants of the place, and to the uninitiated it seemed that money was pouring into his coffers. His enemies declared that in a dark corner of the Novak store was a cask that contained something besides water, and in prohibition Iowa "something besides water" is sometimes hard to get. Novak's customers could find it, and Novak got their trade.

The young business man reflected in his person the prosperity which apparently was following in his footsteps. He dressed in the height of fashion, and in country Iowa fashion is conspicuous. He wore valuable jewellery, and displayed evidences of wealth in other ways. He was fond of fast and good horses, and had both. It was whispered that he was fond of gambling, and in his quiet home town the suspicion was not openly voiced. In Cedar Rapids, not far away, however, there were those who knew about the young man's penchant for the gaming table. These men knew that much of the money that was paid in over the Novak counter went out from the Novak pocket over the green cloth. They were in a position to know that the drain upon the business resources of the store was very heavy.

BANK ROBBERY AND ARSON. Novak lost much money, and the more he lost the more he gambled. He was designated among the gamblers as an "easy mark," and when he failed to turn up in Cedar Rapids to par with his money gamblers went to Walford.

While Walford looked on at the seemingly prosperous career of the young merchant, Novak's finances were continually dwindling. He was in love with a charming young woman in Cedar Rapids, whose father had money, and soon after he married her. The father-in-law went into business with Novak, and they started a bank.

It had not been running long before the little town was rent with wonder at a bank robbery. Some of the papers were found in the woods soon after the robbery, and it was a strange coincidence that young Novak should have been the one to discover them. The good people of Walford were beginning to suspect the one-time brilliant merchant, and heads were shaken and suspicions were quietly voiced.

Novak and a man named Jilek went into a general merchandise business soon after the bank robbery. Their store was a wonder for that section of the country. It was lighted by gas and it was heated by steam. Its furnishings were of high grade. It was well insured, though it was considered a fine risk, and the good people of the town wondered how it could ever burn with no oil lamps and no fires inside it. One morning in February, two years ago, however, it was found a mass of flames. The town people turned out en masse to save the building, but the efforts of the good people were of no avail. Only the charred timbers remained after the fire had gone out.

Then the searchers entered, and they found the charred remains of a human body. Novak habitually slept in the store, and it was at once supposed that he had perished. Only the skull and a few bones remained of what shortly before had been a human body. Beside these ghastly relics was a brass check which Novak had been in the habit of carrying. Near at hand was some gold bridgework that a dentist had done for Novak some time before.

MURDER ADDED.

"It is Novak's body," said the good people of Walford, and at once his sins were forgotten, and they spoke only of his brilliant rise in the commercial world, of his fine clothes and his aesthetic tastes.

Another wonder awaited them. Edward Murray, young farmer of the county, was also missing. In no probable way could his absence be accounted for. It was known that he had been with Novak the evening before the fire, and that the two had been drinking. There were those, however, who had seen the pair, and had noticed that Novak seemed to be the sober one of the two. Murray's reputation, despite the fact that he had been drinking, was a good one, and when it was hinted that perhaps he had been responsible for the burning of the Novak store there were few who would believe it.

It was a strange chain of circumstances, and the officers quietly began to investigate it. The coroner's jury met behind closed doors for several days. The dentist who had done Novak's work discovered that the gold bridge would not fit the teeth remaining in the charred skull. A physician found within the bony cavity evidence that there had been an effusion of blood before death had come.

Novak's business affairs were then found to have been in bad shape. He had pretended to make a deposit in the Cedar

BOOKS REVIEWED.

It is a pity that Canada has not a few more novelists to write of her and to make an end to the vagueness of the ideas our brothers in the old world have of us here in the new. It sounds improbable enough but it is absurdly true for all that, that the greater number of men and women in the mother country have little or no knowledge of the geography, the history, or the conditions, climatic and otherwise, of this vast greater half of the North American continent so rich with resources of all kinds. There are comparatively speaking, few books whose scenes are laid in Canada, but perhaps that makes the few all the more welcome. Mary Wilson Alloway has written a number of sketches entitled "Famous Firesides of French Canada." The book is worth reading on account of its smoothness and good style, and more particularly because of the interest, which, surely, not alone to Canadian readers, attaches itself to anything in connection with the thrilling adventure and romance of Canada's early days, when the Indians were madly brave and unsupervised, and the settlers, nobleman, priest and peasant alike were fired with the zeal of soldier, explorer and missionary. Mary Wilson Alloway—John Lovell & Son, Montreal, Publishers.

Rapids bank, which was the depository for the funds of the Walford money shop, but the money had not been sent. It was found that he had debts amounting to some \$22,000. It was found, too, that he had insured his life for \$33,000, an exceedingly large amount for a country merchant carrying no heavier burden of years than he. Clothing was found near the charred remains of the body, and this clothing was identified as having belonged to Murray. Novak never wore cloth of so coarse a texture.

After several days the work of the coroner's jury was completed. The verdict was that Edward Murray came to his death by some person or persons unknown to the jury.

By this time Novak's picture was being printed in the daily papers, and one of these portraits was destined to play an important part with his career. That he was alive was by this time the general theory. Where he was, was the question. The Travellers' Insurance Company of Hartford had given the young merchant a \$100,000 policy. It did not believe him dead, yet it was unable to demonstrate that he was alive. It concluded to make that demonstration. It employed the Thiel detective agency of Chicago, and a hunt that lasted for months was started.

Finally it was learned that a young man who had signed the name of Fred Alfred had been seen leaving Iowa City for the west soon after the fire. The porter on the train identified Novak as the man by a newspaper picture which was shown him. The signature on the ticket was found to be similar to Novak's handwriting. This clue eventually led the detective to Portland. There it was learned that a young man bearing Novak's description had embarked for Seattle. The detective followed him, though the man he was chasing had four months the start. At Dawson City the detective found his man, then under the name of Jimmy Smith, playing a fiddle for the amusement of the miners.

Requisition papers from Iowa were secured, after much trouble, and forwarded to Alaska. By the time they reached Novak had gone into British territory. Other requisition papers had to be secured, this time from the United States government. They reached the detective in the Klondike country after months of waiting, and one night he laid his hands upon the arm of the fiddler and placed him under arrest.

On the steamer Portland, in August of the last year, Novak was brought back to stand trial for his life. At the inquiry all the findish details of the plot to rob an insurance company were revealed, and the jury sentenced the defendant to the penitentiary for life.

THE TELEGRAPH SCANDAL.

From the Toronto Mail and Empire.

The Federal government chartered the Northern Commercial Telegraph Company to build a telegraph line to Dawson.

Since the granting of the charter the company has been in constant communication with the Department of Railways, from which it has received these letters, signed by Mr. Blair:

"I told the gentleman"—this was the representative of a rival company—"very frankly that my department had an understanding with you, and that we were delaying you the preference at least until we were satisfied that you were delaying in pushing the work unduly. I am very much pleased, indeed, to learn that it is your intention, representing the Northern Commercial Telegraph Company, to proceed without unnecessary delay with the construction of the telegraph line from the Coast into Dawson City, to be followed 'thereafter, with reasonable dispatch, by the laying of a cable or cables from Vancouver to the point of connection with the land line.'

With the assurances thus given by the Government, the company has bought its wire and delivered a lot of it ready to string up.

Now the Government is to build the line itself.

This is unjust to the investors, and is a breach of faith of which Canada ought to be ashamed.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

Nuts are prevented from turning loose on the bolt by an Ohio man's attachment, consisting of a tongue suspended in a slot on the bolt, with a head at its outer end which rises after the nut is in place and holds it.

An extension table recently patented has a one-piece top for use as a small table, which lifts and discloses a pocket in which two leaves are stored, the combined surface of these being equal to the main top, thus doubling its size.

Artists and reporters will appreciate a new folding support for tablets, formed of two stiff covers hinged together, with a brace at the back which holds them rigid, and a device in which the fingers are inserted to hold it on the hand.

Fish are made to swim rapidly in a tank by a new mechanical device having a small spring motor under the tank to revolve a pair of magnets in proximity to the under side, the fish being drawn through the water by the attractive force.

An automatic toe clip has been designed which grips the foot as soon as pressure is applied by the ball of the foot, the pedal being balanced and having plates hinged at the front and rear which tilt down of their own weight, the foot throwing them up into position.

Envelopes can be rapidly dampened and sealed by a new German apparatus, comprising an absorbent pad with a dry surface of similar shape to the flap, a pressure pad being hinged above with a wire gauze face which deceases the spread of the water.—Chicago News.

DO YOU KNOW

Consumption is preventable? Science has proven that, and also that neglect is suicidal. The worst cold or cough can be cured with Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure. Sold on positive guarantee for over fifty years. Sold by Henderson Bros.

CAN YOU BE CONVINCED,

That Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment Will Absolutely Cure Itching Piles? A Trial Will Convince You, And Cost Only a Stamp.

Instead of using large space in this paper to convince you of the fact that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a positive cure for Piles, we have another plan which will convince the most skeptical.

We know that if you try Dr. Chase's Ointment you will be convinced, just as scores of thousands have been, by being cured. If we could hand you a sample box of Dr. Chase's Ointment we would do so, but we can't, and therefore we ask you to send us your name and address and a 2-cent stamp for postage, and we shall send you a sample box of Dr. Chase's Ointment and a copy of Dr. Chase's Supplementary Recipe Book.

There may be enough in the sample to cure you, and if so we shall not lose in the long run, for you will tell your friends, and the fame of this great Ointment will spread. This special offer is for a short time only. Send to-day. Dr. Chase's Ointment for sale by all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., TORONTO.

THOMAS EARLE

WHOLESALE GROCER and IMPORTER.

93, 94 and 97 Wharf Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

Goods suitably packed for transportation by Sleighs or otherwise. Requisite Custom House Papers prepared free of charge.

Klondike and Miners' Outfits.

Up-to-Date

Furniture

The very latest reproductions in Queen Anne and Early English Designs. Highly Finished Wardrobes richly carved, fitted with bevelled glass panels, etc. Large Bed-room Suites the highest grade ever imported. Very pretty Bureaus, Washstands, etc. with tiled backs.

W. G. Bros. Govt. St.

Note:—We can now display our goods to the best advantage. Call and see our stocks.



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Expects Every Man to Do His Duty

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WATSON'S DUNDEE WHISKY.

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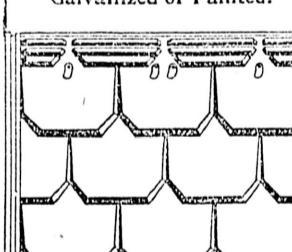
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37/39 Langley Street, VICTORIA.



Eastlake Shingles

Galvanized or Painted.



They look well and last well—are Fire, Lightning and Rust proof—and are quicker laid than others, because of their patent telescopic side lock.

Be sure of enduring protection by getting genuine Eastlakes, they never fail.

Write us for full information.

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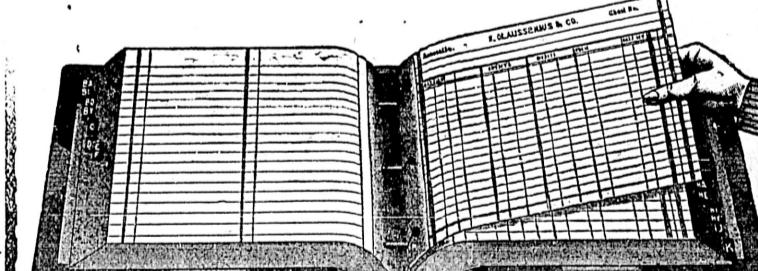
FOR ALL BLACK SHOES.

APPLY ONCE A WEEK.

Will Nourish, Clean, Polish and Preserve the Leather.

25c. at all SHOE STORES. L. H. Packard & Co.

Opalla Loose Leaf Ledger



Self-Locking, Interchangeable Extension Back and Renewable Covers.

THE OPALLA LEDGER combines the advantages of a PERPETUAL SYSTEM, keeping Live accounts only. Self-indexing. Perfect filing system, and saving of Annual Transferring of Accounts. This Ledger will cost you less than the regular ledger you are now using.

Stock carried on hand, and Special Sizes and Rulings to Order.

THE COLONIST CO. have secured the right for British Columbia, to manufacture the Opalla Loose Leaf Ledger, and business men desirous of securing this simple and modern method of keeping accounts, are requested to call at this office and inspect the same.

THE

Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.

VICTORIA, B.C.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, July 1-8 p.m.
SYNOPSIS.

The barometric pressure has somewhat decreased, but fair warm weather prevails from the Pacific to the Great Lakes. The temperature has risen above 80 between the ranges and at Port Arthur, while in the Sacramento Valley 104 has been recorded. A confluence of fine hot weather is expected over the North Pacific Coast for several days.

TEMPERATURES.

	Mtn. Max.
Victoria	43 74
New Westminster	50 89
Kelowna	54 82
Barkerville	40 60
Calgary	44 76
Winnipeg	54 72
Portland, Ore.	56 80
San Francisco, Cal.	50 60

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and vicinity—Light variable winds, fine to day and Monday; higher temperature.

Lower Mainland—Moderate winds; fine to day and Monday; higher temperature.

DENISON.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 1.

Deg. Deg.

5 a.m. 43 Mean..... 58
Noon. 71 Highest..... 74
5 p.m. 73 Lowest..... 43

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. Calm.
Noon. 9 miles northeast.
5 p.m. 4 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Clear.

Sunshine—13 hours 42 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Observed..... 30.200
Corrected..... 30.203

E. BAYNES REED,
Provincial Forecast Official.

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:

Mrs. C. C. Cranes. H. M. Cleland.
C. C. Cranes. H. C. Clark.
Mrs. G. Brown. A. O'Quilligan.
D. G. Brown. E. A. Wyde.
Mrs. J. Owens. A. D. Gow.
Mrs. J. Owens. A. R. McDonald.
U. Lavallier. A. Maxwell.
Mrs. J. H. Thaln. A. A. Dinsmore.
Amy Chisholm. A. M. Marier.
D. H. Elliott. Mrs. Thurston.
Miss Sherbourne. G. A. Wilton.
G. W. White. Miss Gowen.
Miss Frequent. Mr. Justice Martin.
Mrs. Frequent. S. Brook.
H. C. Slepton. E. B. Hart.
A. T. Cramer. Mrs. Hutchinson.
Mrs. Cramer. G. W. H. Gowen.
D. C. McKenzie. N. McGregor.
K. J. McClellan. F. E. Paterson.
H. A. Bayfield. D. S. Turville.
L. Johnson. Jas. Paye.
Excursionists (28). I. Whyte.

THE OLD WAY.

Of Treating Dyspepsia and Indigestion
By Dieting a Dangerous and Use-
less One.

We say the old way, but really it is a very common one at the present time and many dyspeptics and physicians as well consider the first step to take in attempting to cure indigestion is to diet, either by selecting certain foods and rejecting others or to greatly diminish the quantity usually taken, in other words the starvation plan is imposed by many to be the first essential.

The almost certain failure of the starvation cure has been proven time and again, but still the moment dyspepsia makes its appearance a course of dieting is at once advised.

All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting to a man suffering from dyspepsia, because indigestion itself starves every organ, every nerve and every fibre in the body.

What the dyspeptic wants is abundant nutrition, which means plenty of good, wholesome well cooked food, and something to assist the weak stomach to digest it. This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted and this is the method by which they cure the worse cases of dyspepsia, in other words the patient eats plenty of wholesome food and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest it for him. In this way the system is nourished and the over-worked stomach rested, because the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not. One of these tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat or eggs.

Your druggist will tell you that Stuart's Tablets is the purest and safest remedy for stomach troubles and every trial makes one more friend for this excellent preparation. Sold at 50 cents for full sized package at all drug stores.

A little book on cause and cure of stomach diseases mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

PECULIAR AND PERTINENT.

For students of psychology ants are considered the most interesting of all animals. To the large number of treatises on them a new one has been added by Dr. Watson (Burlington), who says that ants can be taught to give up inactive actions by showing them a better way.

ACT IV.—ENTER ZOLA.

Zola writes his first article, Nov. 27. Estherazy's letters seized at Maritime Boundary.

Nov. 30.—Handwriting of Estherazy's letters compared with bordereran. Inquiry into letters.

Interpellations in the chamber and in the senate.

Dec. 1.—The minister said: "There is no Dreyfus question."

Foreign attaches declare that they had had no relations with Dreyfus.

Dec. 13.—Zola writes his letter to the students.

Dec. 18.—Baudouin Baryay sends in report in favor of Estherazy.

First announcement that new evidence of Dreyfus' guilt has been obtained since his condemnation.

ACT V.—SHIELDING ESTHERAZY.

Senator Trarieux exposes the war office in its attempts to protect Estherazy, who is more suspected than ever.

Zola publishes his letter to France.

The minister lodges a complaint against the authors of the false telegrams.

Estherazy imprisoned.

Council of war declares that he is innocent. Exchange of compliments between war office officials and Estherazy.

Jan. 13.—Zola's celebrated letter "J'accuse" in L'Avanture.

Campaign for Dreyfus in full swing. Anti-Semite feeling embittered.

Demonstrations for and against Dreyfus. Letter to his wife published.

Handwriting experts bring an action against Zola.

Feeling for Dreyfus stronger than ever.

Yes. Guyot, Zola, Jaurès and Presidente send the campaign.

ACT VI.—ZOLA PROSECUTED.

Feb.—Zola tried.

General de Doumenc apprises Dreyfus and his defense that his case is being forced.

Tries to intimidate the Jury.

General Boloisoffre threatens him.

Paterni declares that the Henry letter was forged.

Dreyfus Back
From Exile.Victim of French Military Con-
spiracy Returns a Hag-
gard Wreck.Waiting Wife Overcome by Ter-
rible Change—History
of the Affair.

By Associated Press.

Rennes, July 1.—Dreyfus arrived at 6 a.m., via Lorient and Redon. The landing at Quiberon was almost unnoticed. It occurred at 1:30 a.m. A company of infantry was drawn up at the landing point. Dreyfus, who had been brought ashore in a boat, was immediately placed under the guard of a captain of the engineers and a sergeant and a corporal of the gendarmes, who formally handed the prisoner over to M. Viguie. The latter then entered a landau with Dreyfus and two detectives and started for the railroad station. Dreyfus did not speak a word and was visible only for a moment to the reporters. The train stopped at Rabelais, a short distance from Rennes. The party alighted and quickly entered a carriage drawn by two horses, which immediately started at a sharp advance.

Madame Dreyfus, who has been awaiting the arrival of her husband, had an affecting interview with him in the prison. She issued in state of collapse, having found her husband much aged, with beard and hair whitened and body shrunk and stooped. She said Dreyfus knew nothing of the events of the past two years. The weeping wife acknowledged the courtesy with which she had been treated. The gendarme who was ordered to be present at the interview carried out instructions and kept at a discreet distance.

London, July 1.—The Pall Mall Gazette's account of the landing of Dreyfus says: "He was almost entirely hidden by a hooded cloak, and as there was no light beyond a few lanterns, it was only possible to catch the barest glimpse of his unkempt hair and beard and haggard, anxious features. Amid a few timid cries of 'A bas Dreyfus,' which the gendarmes quickly silenced, he forthwith entered a carriage, which drove to the station as rapidly as the intense darkness permitted."

DIARY OF THE CASE.

The Daily Chronicle says: The Dreyfus affair has undergone so many changes, and become complicated by so many charges and counter-charges, unorthodox scheming and unorthodox plotting, that the public has lost the thread of the story. As the curtain is about to be rung up on another phase of the great drama which has occupied the attention of the world for four years, we think the time is opportune to present a brief record of the agitation.

THE PLOT.

1893.—Oct. 14.—General Mercier, minister of war, ordered an inquiry into the charge of treason against Alfred Dreyfus, a captain in the artillery. It was alleged that he had given secret information to a foreign power. A "borderer," an index of documents and a "borderer" in the waste-paper basket of an embassy. Paty de Clam made inquiry and arrested Dreyfus. A few days later the Lib. Parole announced the "arrest of a foreign officer." The War Office campaign began in the War Office Press against General Mercier, who was not prosecuting the "affaire" vigorously. He capitulated. Dreyfus was tried in secret and condemned to be publicly degraded and deported for life.

1894.—Feb. 21.—Dreyfus deported. During this year things remained pretty quiet.

ACT I.—DOUBTS ARISE.

1896.—Some doubts began to arise as to the guilt of Dreyfus. Bernard Lazare published his "Errer Juarez," and in November he Marin published a fac simile of the bordereran.

Alarm among the war office gang.

Anti-Semitic press sets to work. Discovery of the "Dreyfus syndicate" myth.

Questions in the chamber. Year ended with more doubts.

ACT II.—ENTER ESTHERAZY.

1897.—Estherazy appears on the scene. Similitude of his handwriting with that of the bordereran detected.

Oct. 16.—Warned the minister of war of a great scandal.

A few days later Scheurer-Kestner, vice-president of the senate, declares that Dreyfus is innocent.

First steps in the campaign to clear him.

War office clique in great state of excitement. Furious articles of anti-Semitic press.

ACT III.—PIQUART PERSECUTION BEGINS.

Campaign against Piquart begins. Receives the mysterious telegram sent to Tunis.

Accusations of Paty de Clam in full swing.

Discussion in the chamber.

Nov. 23.—Colonel Henry illegally searches Piquart's house in Paris. (Same date)

Piquart starts to return to Paris.

Nov. 25.—Lamare-Picard, the man who afterwards commits suicide, speaks against Estherazy.

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General Boloisoffre threatens him.

Paterni declares that the Henry letter was forged.

Zola sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fined 3,000 francs. Feb. 23.—Appeals. President dismisses Piquart from the army "for errors in the service." General Billot threatens Cour de Cassation to prosecute the case. More discussions in the chamber. More evidence in favor of Dreyfus.

Council of war prosecuted Zola for libel, taking only two sentences from his long letter. Piquart is accused of perjury.

Bortulus, a magistrate, says that Estherazy's letters to Mme. Boulaye are genuine.

ACT VII.—HENRY TO THE RESCUE.

June 28.—Brissone ministry formed.

Cavignac, minister of war, is placed in command. Piquart is forced to resign. Brissone is a foreigner.

Bortulus, a magistrate, says that Estherazy's letters to Mme. Boulaye are genuine.

ACT VIII.—HENRY'S SUICIDE.

August 30.—Henry arrested. General Bolandre,